

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

19 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 209)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Bataan General Hospital Nos. 1 and 2

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 9 April 1942, the American forces at Bataan Peninsula surrendered to the Japanese, but it was not until about six weeks later that Corregidor and Fort Drum capitulated. During this interval, Japanese artillery on Bataan was continually duelling with the American guns on Corregidor and Fort Drum.

The chief complaint against the Japanese seems to be that they placed field pieces and tanks in close proximity to the Bataan hospital where approximately seventy-five hundred American and seven thousand Filipino patients were being treated (R 14, 93). The artillery was placed so close to the hospital that it was obvious that the Japanese intended to use the hospital as a shield against answering fire from the American guns (R 19, 25), particularly since the patients could have been evacuated (R 96). One patient saw twenty-three Japanese guns from his place in the hospital (R 34). When complaints were made to the Japanese about the proximity of their artillery, Japanese officers replied that the guns would not be moved until Corregidor surrendered to the Japanese (R 34). As a result of placing these guns so near the hospital, at least five American patients in the hospital were killed and many others wounded by gunfire from the Americans on Corregidor and Fort Drum (R 19, 25).

After the American forces on Bataan surrendered, Japanese confiscated medical supplies and almost all of the food at the hospital, leaving only some fruit juices, canned milk, and dirty, wormy, mouldy rice (R 23, 53, 85). While the prisoners and patients were forced to live on this meager diet, the Japanese soldiers were eating meals which included vegetables and meat (R 53).

An American nurse was raped by Japanese soldiers and apparently no disciplinary action whatever was taken against the offenders (R 1, 2, 15).

American prisoners were forced to haul Japanese field pieces to various locations on Bataan for use against the American forces on Corregidor (R 93).

Filipino patients who were barely able to walk, were forced to leave the hospital and join the "death march" (R 158, 166).

Prisoners' personal effects were looted by Japanese (R 85, 86).

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太平洋方面米國陸軍總司令部

戦争犯罪部

一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月十九日

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賞書宛先検査部 (報告ニ。九号)

經由戦争犯罪部 副指揮官

標題 バターン、マニラ二一般病院

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二 証據要畧

一九四六年／昭和二十一年／四月九日、バターン半島所在米軍、日本軍に降伏シタガ、コシドール、及び、フォート・ドラムが降参シタ、其後六週間後迄此の間バターン、日本軍砲兵、コシドール、及び、フォート・ドラム、米軍、砲兵と间断ナリ砲撃ヲ交シ居タ。

日本軍、対スル主見異議ハ、凡ソ七ヶ五五、米人患着ト七ヶ、此律實人患着ヲ療治ヲ受ケ居タ、バターン病院、直ぐ近接シ日本軍が野砲や戦車ヲ配置シタコト、様、デス (凡 一四九三) 砲兵隊、右病院、非常ニ近接シタ所ニ位置シタナリ、日本軍、米軍砲、應對シ対スル値トシ同病院ヲ利用シタコト、明カデス (凡 一九、三五)。

殊ニ患着ヲ撤退カスルガ必要ヲモ拘ニス、ミカッタ所カラモ然リデス (凡 九六)。

人、患着ハ病院内、自命、場所カラ日本軍、砲ヲ二三門見ル (凡 三四)。

日本軍、対シ砲兵隊、近接付異議ヲ申出、際、日本軍

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降伏を遂げ、砲、移動を許さず（凡三三）。日本軍、砲
が同病院に非常近く配置せし結果、病院に居る米軍兵
者、ソクトモ五名、「コレドール」及び「ポート・ドラム」米軍、砲
撃で死亡し、其外多数の負傷者を出した（凡一九、二五）。

バター、米軍降伏後、日本軍に同病院にあり匿藏品
及び殆ど全部の食糧を取らば、残るモノは僅かに茶、果汁、罐
入り乳及び汚い虫、ツイリ、カビ、生へり米など（凡二三、
五三、八五）。俘虜及び患者は此の食料を生きて居る者
は、日本兵に野菜も肉も食する取らる（凡五三）。

米軍、看護婦が日本兵達に強姦せしが、此の犯罪者に対する何
等の懲戒処置も加へられなかつた（凡二二、二五）。

米軍俘虜は「コレドール」米軍に對し使用を為し、日本軍、
野砲をバター、諸所に運搬せし（凡九三）。

平素歩行場（此は看護婦病院）を出し死、作進、参加
せし（凡五八、六六）。

俘虜、私有物、日本兵に掠奪せし（凡八五、八六）。

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